The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

J. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; served by carriers per week, 20 cents; subscribers per year, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Matter for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to person up of the Club.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1874. NO. 13.

FIRST EDITION.

ISASTER BY FIRE.

LL RIVER MILL BURNED,

enty Operatives Lose Their Lives.

REE MISSING AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

rrible Panic Among the Employees.

id Account of the Conflagration---List of Dead---Loss and Insurance.

BOSTON, September 19.—The following count of the fire in Fall River to-day, is en from a dispatch to the Boston *Journal*.

THE LOCATION.

Globe Mills numbers one and two, of the Granite Works, had been running about twenty minutes, when the operatives in No. 1 were startled by a cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the fourth story. In a moment, to the upper, floor was the mule room spinning department, and there were nearly one hundred girls at work under a female overseer. On the upper floor, the main, about thirty girls were employed doubling and warping cotton. These were the youngest of the operatives. With the alarm the flames seemed to leap to this room, coming from the windows below and from the great tower in the centre of the building, in which were all the stairs communicating with each story.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire caught in the mule spinning story, in the northwest end of the mill, from friction in the mule head, and, spreading by means of the oil on the floor and about the machinery, with great rapidities, rushed towards the centre tower, the only means of escape for those in the fourth and fifth stories, besides four fire escapes, two on each gable end. Once getting into the tower, the flames ran up to and through the single entrance to the fifth story; then, springing to the roof timbers, fired the two great rooms, 90x450 feet, with dense black smoke and flame.

THE FIFTH STORY OPERATIVES.

While the flames were making such terrible headway, the operatives became terribly wild. The owners saw there was no possible to check the fire, and gave their sole attention to those whom they had at work. They called to them to save themselves, and pointed out ways of escape, principally the fire ladders. The overseer of the spooling room, who retained till nearly suffocated, states that the scene in his room (and it must have been worse in the room below) cannot be depicted. Children ran about crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken forcibly to the tower while yet there was some chance, or to the fire ladder that reached to the smaller windows of the south end, opening upon the roof of the balcony at the head of the twelfth street fire ladders. It was impossible to get the great majority to take even this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else, while the fire frightened them away from these ladders, the rushed to the windows on the south gable end, nearly sixty feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would these be lowered than than there was a rush after it from the story below. Too many would take hold, when it would break and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch.

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Similar scenes were going on in the mule spinning room. The flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off this means of escape; but the operatives had the two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others rushed headlong upon the balcony and dropped or threw themselves from the guards. There was ample time for every one to have been saved, had the orders been taken the course directed.

EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE INMATES.

The Superintendent, as soon as the alarm was given, rushed to the upper story, and with the overseers, did all that was possible to save life. When the means provided for escape in the mill were rendered unavailable by the heat, flames and smoke, the people procured beds and mattresses from the upper unfortunates to jump upon, and many did throw themselves from the windows, to—in almost every case—receive fatal or terrible injuries. The firemen worked to keep the flames out of the south end, whither many operatives had fled by the ladders, as long as at command, and were used to rescue ladies, and it is said four firemen lost their lives while thus engaged.

One fireman was lowered from the roof by a brother fireman into the building, and remained so long trying to drive the girls forth that he had to be let go by those who held his rope, they being driven away by the smoke, and he was lost.

MORGUES AND HOSPITALS

Are speedily improvised, the Mission Chapel being taken for the latter, and as fast as the girls could be picked from under the windows of the mill, stretchers were ready to carry them to either the Globe or the Central Station. At the latter place, twenty-five dead bodies were lying, and other unfortunates had been taken to stations or their homes. A number of instances, bodies could not be recognized, they were so disfigured, before and after being viewed in the Mission Chapel were those whose sufferings were intense. Every doctor in the city was summoned at the earliest moment. It is too high to place the number of killed and forty, and injured at twice that number.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

The fire was under control shortly before the last-past eight. Then the entire roof had fallen, nor had the walls crumbled much below the eaves of the north side. The flames had been kept almost wholly out of the building south of the tower, and so a portion of the fourth and fifth floors were left. The roof north of the tower fell in, and took with it the tops of the gable end wall, a portion of the fifth floor, and some of the mule walls crashing through the third story. The carding and two weaving floors remained intact.

LOSS OF STOCK AND MACHINERY.

The Granite Mills had been for some time running on full time, and turn out daily thousand pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined either by fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless, principally, however, in the two upper stories. The most expensive is still good, and the engines and boilers are uninjured. The insurance, it is thereabouts expected, will cover all loss to property. It is reported, however, that the mills are to be taken down, as the Granite, of which the building was constructed, is cracked by the heat.

Work in the other mills was suspended, that the operatives might assist in the rescue of their colaborers. Two and three members of one family are, in several instances, among the now incomplete lists of killed, wounded and missing.

STATEMENT OF AN OPERATIVE.

Julia Coffey states that when she first heard the alarm of fire, heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool room door. A crowd of little children surrounded the overseer and with him, rushed for the staircase, but they were forced back by the flames. Then all made for the elevator, but it would not work. At this juncture leaping from the windows commenced. A number of men in the room began unreeling a long rope, to let the operatives to the ground. Several were landed in safety, when it was burned off twenty-five feet from the ground.

The smoke had become so dense that those who remained crowded the windows for air. Some, leaping headforemost, were killed; others, suffocated, fell back and perished in the flames.

Telegrams have been received from Governor Talbot and the Mayors of Boston, Lawrence and other points, offering assistance.

A CORONER'S JURY

Has been summond to thoroughly investigate the sad catastrophe. They will meet on Monday.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The Granite Mills were incorporated in 1865, with a capital of four million dollars, and employed about 450 males and females in this, No. 1, mill. The insurance is $1,050,000, distributed among Boston, Providence and other Eastern companies. Insurance agents estimate the loss at sixty per cent. of the amount, and that the value of the portion of the mill not burnt is $157,000.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 20.—The following list of the killed and wounded at the mill disaster yesterday, is verified by the police and mill records:

Killed—Honora Coffee, Catherine Connell, Margaret Dillon (ten years old), Albert Fernly, Gertrude Gray, Mary Healy, Margaret Harrington (fifteen years old), Margaret Healy (ten years old), Ellen J. Hunetr, Thomas Karuny, Mary Lasonda, Bridget Murphy, Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Jas. Newton (ten years old), Frederick Porter (twelve years old), Anna Smith, Jas. Smith (nine years old), Jas. Turner (the elevator tender, fifty years old), Victoria Warner. Total killed, 20.

Reported missing by police—Michael Devine, Catherine Healy and Ellen Healy. Total, 3. These names are not on the mill books.

Wounded—Mary Borden, will recover; Julia Coffee, recovery doubtful; Mary Burns, will recover; Anna Daley, recovery doubtful; Thomas Gibson, Annie Haley, recovery doubtful; Ellen Donley, recovery doubtful; Kate Harrington, will recover; Jonah Healy, recovery doubtful; Ellen Jonas, recovery probable; Arabella Keith, recovery doubtful; Edson Keith, will recover; Bridget Lanegan, will recover; Julia Mahony, fatal spinal injuries; James Mason, recovery doubtful; Isabella Moorehead, will recover; Nancy Mullen, will recover; Annie O'Brien, recovery probable; Delia Porter, recovery probable; Joseph Rainsbottom, will recover; Mary Rigby, head injured, will recover; Katie Smith, will recover; Hannah Stafford, will recover; Annie Sullivan, will recover; Katie Sullivan, will recover; Margaret Sullivan, recovery doubtful; Hanna Towney, fatal internal injuries; Margaret Towney, will recover; Bertha Woodel, will recover; William Winnecombe, will recover.

Other than mill hands injured—A. J. Bidescomb and A. Cobley, while assisting the mill hands, injured in the head, will recover. The following firemen were injured; Wm. Clarke, will recover; George K. Read, will recover; John Greenquinn, Wm. Brocklehurst. Total wounded, 36; fatally, 2; recovery doubtful, 13; will recover 21.

The opening session of the coroner's jury will be held in the Court House at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, in charge of Coroner W. White.

STORM IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS.

Great Damage to Property---Freight Train Wrecked---Three Persons Fatally Injured.

Specials to the *Tribune* from Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, give accounts of a terrible storm of rain and wind in those localities last evening, by which a great amount of property was destroyed and damaged. At all those places houses were unroofed, walls blown down and fences scattered, while cellars and basements were filled with water and the whole surrounding country flooded. At Rock Island the First Presbyterian Church was nearly destroyed, a portion of the roof being lifted up and dropped through into the basement, carrying with it the organ, pulpit and floor, and upon these a great portion of the walls fell. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage, but it will be many thousands of dollars. During the storm, a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, when three miles west of Dunleith, ran into a break caused by the flood. The engine was completely wrecked, and engineer Andrews, fireman Orton and a brakeman named Allison were buried beneath the ruins. They were taken out horribly scalded and bruised. Allison died soon after. The other two are lying in a critical condition.

UNITED MECHANICS.

National Organization of Employers and Employed--Mutual Improvement Its Only Object.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—A national organization, called the "United Mechanics," was formed in this city this morning, with fifty members from ten States. Wm. Ritchie, of Hamilton, was chosen President; David R. Williams, of Covington, Ky., Vice President; George Hammell, of Trenton, N. J., Secretary, and Thomas Milspaugh, of Williamsport, Pa., Treasurer. It is proposed to elect one Vice President for each State and Territory and organize branch societies. The constitution provides that all mechanics and manufacturers be eligible to membership. The object is purely the common improvement of its members. Discussions or action on questions of labor and politics are discarded by the constitution. It is a society of employers and employees engaged in mechanical pursuits. In one of the temporary by-laws, is ingrafted a proposition binding the association to make a systematic effort to bring out the greatest possible machinery display at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS MARKET

Curtailment in Manufacturing in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE, September 19.—A large meeting of manufacturers was held in the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon, to confer on the subject of the depressed state of the market for cotton and woolen goods. A resolution was adopted, "that, as the sense of this meeting, the immediate curtailment of the production of our cotton and woolen mills is absolutely necessary for the conservation of the interests of the State and community." A committee was appointed to confer with manufacturers generally on the subject.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 19.—The production of cotton and woolen mills in Berkshire county is to be cut down twenty per cent after October.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer and temperature, northwest to northeast winds and clear weather. For the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north and northwest winds and partly cloudy and clear weather.

Major William A. Wells and Charles Louer, citizens wounded in the late New Orleans fight, are dead.

Charlie Ross and one of his abductors have been arrested. They were in Harlan county, Nebraska, this time.

The New York Democrats, whose delegates were rejected by the late State Convention, have renominated Eli Perry for Congress.

The small-pox in the island of Jamaica is abating. In Kingston the cases have been reduced from eight hundred to two hundred.

Weston stopped walking Saturday night, at 11:40. Since the preceding Monday morning, at 12:02, he had accomplished but 328 miles.

Considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of the steamer Lake Beeze, from Benton Harbor for Chicago, she being twelve hours over-due at the latter port.

United States Marshal Healy, of Alabama, temporarily absent from his post, has been ordered home by the Attorney General, by reason of the disturbances in Sumpter county.

The steamers Calabria, City of Brussels and Celtic, from Liverpool; Mosel, from Bremen; Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, and Castalia, from Mediterranean ports, have arrived at New York.

The Secretary of War is trying to discover the name and residence of the person who forged a telegraphic order from the Adjutant General to General Emory, instructing him to arrest all turbulent persons, &c.

Mr. J. B. Wilder having failed to make affidavit that he is not a creditor of the Lonisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad Company, Samuel Gill has been substituted for him as Receiver of that company.

Baron Von Schwarz Senborn, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, and late Director General of the Vienna Exposition, visited the Cincinnati Exposition Saturday *incognito*. He will be formally received by the Commissioners to-day.

Rev. Frederick Brooks, of Cleveland, was drowned at Cambridge, Mass., last Tuesday. He attempted to cross a railroad bridge on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and, being near-sighted, fell into the open draw.

A workingmen's mass meeting was held in Philadelphia, Saturday night, at which the eight-hour movement was advocated, the limited issue of greenbacks favored, and all engaged in the construction of the Centennial buildings denounced for their treatment of mechanics.

We are to get no more Mennonites. The remaining members of the sect have accepted the concessions offered by the Russian Government, by which, though not exempt from military service, they will be stationed in the rear of the army.

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg in Quiet Possession of the State House.

NO DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

James Gordon Bennett in the Role of Peacemaker.

McENERY VERY WILLING TO RESIGN.

Kellogg Just as Anxious to Remain.

An Opposition Mass Meeting in the Interior.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG IN COMMAND.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—Governor Kellogg and such other State officers as are now in the city, went down to the State House at ten o'clock this morning, and the military authorities formally delivered possession of the building to them and furnished a military guard. The Secretary of State, Speaker of the House, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General are somewhere North, and it is understood that Governor Kellogg has telegraphed for them to come back at once. He has also telegraphed to the members of Congress, who are all absent from the State, except Congressman Smith, requesting them to return at once to their respective constituencies.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, September 19, 1874. }

To Adjutant General, United States Army:

Last night, by request of Governor Kellogg, the city was placed in my charge. All was quiet this morning. He occupied the State House and resumed his gubernatorial functions to-day.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
Colonel and Brevet Major General Commanding.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—It is understood that of the six hundred Metropolitans on duty last Monday, only two hundred and fifty could be mustered to-day to relieve Boylan's men. The Kellogg party offered, as a compromise, to allow Boylan to remain as Chief of Police, but Boylan declined the position unless control of the force was restored to the city. Colonel Baldy, of the old Metropolitans, has taken charge of the stations. Only a few Metropolitans are on the streets to-night.

NAVAL FORCE IN THE RIVER.

The Revenue cutter John A. Dix and two monitors are in the river opposite the city. The monitors were sold last week at auction, but the sale is not yet approved.

FRANKLIN AND RICHLAND LOYAL TO THE MOVEMENT.

DELHI, LA., September 19.—At a mass meeting of citizens held in Delhi, composed principally of citizens of Franklin and Richland parishes, it was resolved:

That we recognize no parish officers holding commissions solely under Kellogg, the usurper, unless force is brought to compel our obedience.

That we notify all persons attempting to hold office under such commissions, that they are obnoxious and must give way to those of the people's choice.

That we hold as infamous all those who shall attempt to exercise official functions under a commission from the usurper.

That we urge upon all other parishes to join in a similar movement.

THE MUTUAL FRIEND'S BENNETT.

Dispatches having been sent by James Gordon Bennett to the opposing Governor of Louisiana, asking if they would be willing to resign and abide the result of a new election, the *Herald* this morning publishes the replies.

MCENERY WILL RESIGN.

McEnery says: "I am willing to resign if Kellogg also resigns, with the understanding that there will be a new election. I have no personal aspirations to subserve. They shall be sunk out of sight in my efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of our unfortunate difficulties and an honest and stable government, acceptable to all classes of our citizens."

NOT SO KELLOGG

Kellogg in his reply says, first, that McEnery is the defeated candidate for Governor, and has nothing to resign. Secondly, that no new election is needed, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State provides for the election for members of the legislature early in November next, and the Legislature then elected will have it within their power to remove any or all existing State officials, and supply their places by men of their own choice. Kellogg concludes the dispatch as follows: "If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show most conclusively, I think, that McEnery was not elected to the office for which he makes such persistent claim."

TENNESSEE.

The President's Answer to the Protest of Governor Brown---Six Gibson County Men Held by the United States Court.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The President this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Brown, of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 19.

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor of Tennessee:

Sir—Your dispatch of yesterday has been received and referred to the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee for report, as there is now no official information of his proceedings here. When his report is received, I will give you a more definite answer, or have the Attorney General do so. I will state, however, that it is very gratifying to know that the State authorities of Tennessee are disposed to suppress and punish a class of lawless acts so dangerous to life and so opposed to every political, financial and moral interest of the State. But the Constitution makes it my duty to enforce the acts of Congress, and Congress has passed laws giving the United States jurisdiction in such cases as are referred to in your dispatch. No special order has been given to Federal officials in Tennessee, further than the circular of September 3d, of the Attorney General, which is general in its nature, and constitutes instructions to all Marshals and District Attorneys whenever violations of said Acts may occur. I will add, that the State and General Governments, as you are well aware, may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same offense, as for example, in cases of counterfeiting, and the action of State authorities in such cases does not prevent the General Government from proceeding against offenders.

U. S. GRANT.

THE GIBSON COUNTY PRISONERS.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—The Gibson county prisoners, nine in number, were brought before United States Commissioner Garrett this morning at ten o'clock. There being no conflict testimony in the cases of W. E. Eldridge, James L. Morgan and W. P. Peoples, they were discharged. There was a conflict of testimony in the cases of J. P. Warren, Fred L. Hudson, Monroe Morgan, H. M. Fley, J. P. Hale and Deputy Sheriff Madison McKnight, and they were held in the sum of $3,000 each to appear before the United States District Court next Monday. They gave bond and all left for home this evening.

POLITICAL.

New York.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

AUBURN, September 19.—The Republicans in the Twenty-sixth Congressional district have renominated Clinton D. McDougall.

TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SCHENECTADY, September 19.—The Republicans of the Twentieth Congressional district have renominated Henry H. Harthorne.

Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF THE ESSEX WATCH-DOG.

BOSTON, September 19.—General Butler addressed the voters of Essex this evening. The condition of Southern affairs received particular attention, and he argued that if he was not re-elected, one faithful watch-dog would be removed from the tower of right and of justice, and such a howl would go up from rebeldom as had not been heard since the beginning of the war.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Government Employees to be Sifted.

One Ostensible Cause of Lawlessness to be Removed.

RADICAL CHANGE OF POLICY CONTEMPLATED.

South Carolina Political Probabilities.

Redemption of National Bank Notes Temporarily Suspended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1874.

Southern Federal Officeholders.

The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, under whom the bulk of the the Federal offices in the Southern States are held, have determined to dismiss any person holding office, against whom any charges of incapacity or doubtful official responsibility may be made with sufficient substantiation in the way of facts and upon competent authority. It is admitted by both these officers, that a large number of persons entirely unfit by education have worked their way into these positions. It is now proposed to make so much of a concession to the respectable element of Southern society as to weed these persons out as fast as they can be reached. The troubles in the South have brought not a few of these characters to the surface, and it is not wondered at that so much dissatisfaction has been expressed. Without reflecting upon the characters of the former Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, it is quite evident that they were grossly deceived, and if a healthier state of feeling is to be encouraged in the South, it is admitted that the Federal patronage should be in the hands of only superior men. It is possible that this sentiment will soon prevail in every one of the Executive Departments of the Government. This unsparing of Federal officeholders from other States than those in which they are appointed, has long been looked upon as a glaring mistake, and steps will be taken to remedy the evils provided, of course, responsible residents can be found. Now that there are indications of a cessation of the hostile spirit recently exhibited in portions of the Southern States, the source of the troubles are beginning to be analyzed and commented upon.

Southern Congressmen Abroad.

Pending the uprising in New Orleans, the President was constantly beset by Senators and Representatives, who poured in here from the South and invested the Presidential office. It is learned that the President remarked of these, that "whenever there was a shot fired, or any sort of a disturbance of the peace, these people at once congregated at Washington, instead of remaining among their constituents and using their efforts to preserve order and to bring the refractory element back to quiet and peace." This is a phase of their official conduct, which is not appreciated, and, preferring a whole skin to the glory of heroic martyrdom, their appearance at Washington is generally the forerunner of an outbreak of popular fury.

Change of Policy Demanded.

The situation of affairs in the South is today commented upon more favorably. It is admitted, in high official quarters, to be impossible to say what a moment may bring forth; at this time, however, there is encouragement of a healthier condition of things. It is admitted, further, that nothing short of a radical change of policy will bring enduring peace and prosperity in the unfortunate States of the South. Yet such a change cannot be dictated in an instant.

South Carolina Political Prospects.

Green, the Bolters' candidate in South Carolina, according to reliable information from that section, seems to have the promise of a successful race in the Gubernatorial contest. Moses, who is also in this city, is his warm advocate, and it is learned that Governor Moses will also give him his support. With the Conservative vote, now showing signs of giving in their said, he will undoubtedly secure his election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION SUSPENDED.

The National Bank Note Redemption Agency gives notice, that in consequence of the exhaustion of the five per cent. fundand the failure of national banks to make prompt and general response to the request for an additional deposit of five per cent. of their circulation, it has become necessary to stop the redemption of national bank notes for the time. Remittances of national bank notes, which are now in transit, will be counted and paid for, but those remitted after this date will be held until notice is given of the resumption of redemption. Meanwhile the whole force of the agency will be employed on the assortment of notes already redeemed, in order to enable it to make calls upon banks to reimburse the Treasury for their redemption. It is hoped that redemptions will be resumed within two or three weeks. The cessation of redemptions does not prevent compliance with the call for the additional five per cent. of deposits. The larger the amount of legal tenders deposited under the call, the sooner the agency will be enabled to resume redemption. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the operation of the additional call. Deposits made under the call will be treated simply as an advance from banks to reimburse the Treasury for their notes redeemed but not yet assorted. As fast as the notes shall be assorted, their amount will be charged against the additional deposit, and no request for reimbursement will be made upon banks making the deposit, until it shall be exhausted.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The Navy Department is informed that there is no abatement of yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yard. Commander Charles L. Franklin, a native of Ohio, died on the 18th, and Captain Semmes, executive officer, is down with the disease.

REUNION OF ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President Grant, Secretary Belknap, General Sherman and many prominent officers have signified their intention of being present at the eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General W. T. Sherman, President, at Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th and 15th of October. The annual address will be delivered by General S. A. Hurlbut.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1874.

SUBSTITUTION IN THE BOND CASE.

Naultver, arrested last Saturday while attempting to pass an United States bond which had been tampered with, has been discharged from custody, and Col. Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, who gave the bond to Naultver, has been arrested and will be examined Tuesday next, till which time he was allowed to go on parole.

HAYTI PUTS IN A CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The Haytien Consul General says his Government has made a claim on the United States for consequential damages for the loss of Navaza by American occupation, and the restitution of the island, and that, failing action by the American Cabinet, the subject will be referred to arbitration.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1874.

The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose principal agency is at 141 Broadway, in this city, has suspended business and reinsured its risks. The immediate dissolution of the company is probable. The company are large losers by the Boston and Chicago fires.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railway Accident.

BUFFALO, September 19.—The collision last evening at East Buffalo between the eastward bound trains on the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad resulted in the death of one man and the loss of a leg and arm by William McDonald, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and damage to the trains.

It is Not Necessary

to use as much of Dooley's as of other Yeast, or Baking Powders; as it is perfectly pure and much stronger. Every can full weight. D&W

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only. T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

JOURNALISTIC JEMS.

REKINDLING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

THE TONE OF THE REBEL PRESS.

"If it is a Fight We are With Them"---"The South Prefers an Empire"---"Let Us Compel the North, by a State of War, to Change its Form of Government"---Georgia Ready for the Conflict---A Long and Fierce Struggle Expected---Murder by the White League Justified.

THE CRISIS.

(From the Louisville-Courier-Journal, 17th.)

We cannot hope, and therefore we shall not try, to give satisfaction to any of the many partisan sects which muddle and disturb the course of truth and justice in this Louisiana business. But we think we can offer to reasonable people a few facts and suggestions which are worth considering. We write under no restraint, and from the standpoint of a fair-minded, liberal and national patriotism. Intelligent readers will bear witness to the faithful zeal with which we have served the interests of law and order; the loyal earnestness with which we have sought to establish good feeling between the sections; the freedom from partisan lying which has marked our conduct in treating the most exciting public questions. We have always fought for the weak against the strong, for right against might, and, consequently, we have found ourselves for the best part in opposition; in opposition to wrong-headed power abroad. The time has come for even a plainer language than that which we have habitually employed in addressing the people, collectively, for at no time have we confined ourselves to a partisan audience.

The present crisis illustrates all the positions from time to time laid down in the *Courier-Journal*, and these must forcibly illustrates the ruinous character of the Radical policy, at the same time that it illustrates the hopeless character of violent resistance on the part of the South. The South has never realized the fact of its thorough and complete subjugation. The North has been steadily deluded by the fiction of nationality put forward by a partisan oligarchy, intensely proscriptive, sectional and despotic. There has been no freedom, in the broad, republican sense, since the war at the South. There has been merely the pretense of it. Between the negro and the Democratic party, the best story of society has fallen to the ground. The North has been misled by the negro. The South has been misled by the Democratic party. The result is a passage of arms, in which we find the great city of New Orleans arrayed against the Federal Government, the whole South, and half the North, ardently sympathizing with the revolutionists, the army and navy, commanded by a domestic political faction, siding with usurpation and corruption, and organized to suppress an honest, conservative, commercial metropolis.

The end, as far as the passage at arms is concerned, can not be doubted. It is settled in advance, by the simple law of force against force. The power which put down the Illinois State will not balk before one; the letter of the law is plainly the Radical party not merely has a legal pretext, but it has a malignant inclination, and a partisan interest in measures the most vigorous, no matter how arrogant, destructive, and unjust.

If Gov. Penn and his advisers and followers proceeded under the idea that the full power of the Federal Government would not be put forth to crush the revolt in which the people of Louisiana are engaged, they made a woeful mistake. If they understand this, the logical consequence of their movement must be a bold and resolute resistance, by which, if they hold out long enough, they can force the addition of at least fifty millions to the national debt, and may, in the end precipitate a general civil war. They have nothing to lose, and everything to gain, by carrying out the measure of revolution they have begun. If they do not, they are mere rioters, exposed to vindictive prosecutions for murder. In the meantime the honest men of both parties know Gov. Penn, as the representative of the people of Louisiana, is right, and that the Kellogg usurpation is worse than any of the villainies practiced by European despotism in Ireland, Poland, Hungary, or Venice the last fifty years.

If Governor Penn backs down, and if his followers disperse in response to a proclamation which was a certainty in advance to their movement, and which, if they have any fitness for their work, they must have considered before hand, what will it imply? It will imply that all future resorts to violence are not to be countenanced, and that the South must confide in legal remedies, consenting itself with patience and forbearance. This latter policy we have steadily advised. We prefer to advise it now. *But, if we are to act on a different line let us act together, forcing the North to recognize us and give us a military government or else to do us justice. The government we have is a farce. The whole South prefers an empire, a king-dom there, let us, if we are not going to be governed by peaceful suggestions, compel the North by a state of war, which its whole energies will be required to repress, to change its form of government; to hold the South as a vanquished province; to relinquish the revenues drawn from it; to raise a military force to keep down the negroes, bag and baggage, body and breeches. Let us crush out the miserable lie which Radicalism keeps before the country and the world—that this is a free country.* Else, let the marplots and the theorists, who will do nothing but thwart the efforts of those who seek a different and peaceful avenue of escape through nationality and reconciliation, forever hold their peace. Let us do the one thing or the other, fight out of the frying-pan into the fire, or quench the fires of civil war by the process consistently advocated in these columns, the process of making friends abroad and of keeping peace at home, of dividing the Radicals and uniting the conservatism of the country upon a sound, national and rational basis of pacification and reunion.

To Northern bigotry of the subjugating sort we have to say this: "You have us in your power undoubtedly. If you think, however, that you can persecute us to the death, without entailing on yourselves some of the consequences of your malignance and your folly, do your work like skillful executioners, quickly and thoroughly. *We hate you, certainly; hate you with justified and cordial hate. You are not merely a set of licentious hypocrites and cruel liars, but a base and cowardly gang of political cut-throats, who, if you lived in the South, would be torturing inoffensive negro women and children—burning the cabins of poor people—adding atrocity to violence, and teaching the Ku-Klux lessons of cruelty only conceivable in the theology of Plymouth Church, in the journalism of the Cincinnati Gazette, in the weakness of the cuttlefish ooze from which the Inter-Ocean is issued.*"

We are not writing under excitement. Every word that we put down has been coolly revised and expresses exactly and precisely the sentiment of the least impulsive section of Southern society. Matters have come to this, people of the North, you have got to do us justice, or we will force you to accept a third term and a military despotism, in order to secure your conquest.

This is as much our country as yours. We love it as dearly as you do. We are ready to unite with you on equal terms in restoring a perfect union and a splendid republicanism. But, if you won't do this, you will have to expose the cloven foot of despotism you have concealed the last ten years, and, if it presses upon our neck, yours too must and shall feel the print of it.

If Governor Penn does not want to hang as an assassin, he must bear himself like a hero: and, if "another rebellion" and civil war is the consequence, let them come. The worst that can happen is to make Grant an Emperor, and the South is ready to do that now. The Democratic party of the North is gone: and we spit out of existence by these acts, as it was swept out of existence in 1861 by secession. *If the men at the South who have refused our advice, and engaged in this business in spite of us, are sincere—if they mean "business"—now is their time. They will never get a better time.* If they do not, let them crawl away, confessing that all their assaults upon us have been mere windy bravado,—"sound and fury signifying nothing."

In short and in fine, what we mean is this: There is no use trying peaceful agencies as long as the marplots are engaged in stirring up strife; the marplots have now a pretty quarrel as it stands; let them fight it out or abandon their senseless and reckless policy. If it is a fight, we are with them; if it is not, we want to know it. The South is tired of useless sacrifices.

GEORGIA READY FOR WAR.

(From the Atlanta (Ga.) News, September 20.)

Our only hope is in a stern, resolute resistance—a resistance to the death if necessary, with arms in our hands. Let there be White Leagues formed in every town, village, and hamlet of the South, and let us organize for the great struggle which seems inevitable. If the October elections which are to be held at the North are favorable to the Radicals the time will have arrived for us to prepare for the worst. The radicalism of the Republican party must be met by the radicalism of white men.

We have no war to make against the United States Government, but against the Republican party our hate must be unquenchable, our war in interminable and merciless. Fast fleeting away is the day for wordy protests and idle appeals to the magnanimity of the Republican party. By brute force they are endeavoring to force us into acquiescence to their hideous programme. We have submitted long enough to indignities, and it is time to meet brute force with brute force. Every Southern State should swarm with White Leagues, and we should stand ready to act the moment Grant signs the Civil Rights bill.

If the white Democrats of the North are men, they will not stand idly by and see us borne down by Northern Radicals and half-barbarous negroes. But no matter what they may do, it is time for us to organize. We have been temporizing long enough. Let Northern Radicals understand that military supervision of Southern elections and the Civil Rights bill mean war, that war means bloodshed, and that we are terribly in earnest, and even they, fanatical as they are, may retrace their steps before it is too late.

A LONG AND FIERCE STRUGGLE.

The Louisville *Jeffersonian* says: "White men of all parties, and every grade of religious and moral conviction, may as well come quickly to the consideration how to get the negro out of politics with the least confusion and cost. He must go, and there is no profit in standing long upon the order of his going. You say it is a grave question. So it is. Land one that affects the moral and political welfare of the whites to such an extent that the negro must go out of the political problem by legislation on the part of the States respectively, or go to the wall in a long, bloody and fierce struggle for his decimation. The question of suffrage belongs to the States respectively. When the reorganized Democracy go into office in 1876 each State will be allowed to settle this and other social and domestic issues for itself, and in its own way, without any interference from the general Government. Then, and not till then, can we begin the work of resetting our shattered political and our demoralized social institutions upon correct foundations. It will then take a quarter of a century to rebuild and put our ships of State into prosperous and sailing order."

MURDER JUSTIFIED.

(From the Shreveport Times, September 16.)

The corrupt and incompetent officials of Natchitoches, Lincoln and other parishes ought to have been got rid of by legal means; but there was no possibility of reaching them through the machinery of the government, and the people were justifiable in resorting to the law of self-protection and forcing them to abdicate. The six carpet-baggers of Red River parish ought to have been arrested, tried, convicted and punished through the courts of the State, but the courts of the State were their creatures and instruments, and the people rightfully judged, condemned and punished them.

SUPPOSED NORTHERN REACTION IN FAVOR OF SOUTHERN REVOLUTION.

(From the New Orleans Times, September 12.)

The *Picayune* finds a popular reaction going on throughout the North, and contends that this reaction gives warrant and approval to the revolutionary course pursued by a portion of our white citizens. After referring to Dave Young and other "proven knaves," who, fraudulently or otherwise, have in the past obtained seats in our Legislature, the *Picayune* observes:

"It is in view of the return of such men as these to the Legislature, and their utter defiance of the power and influence of the Governor, and their ability to shape and control the legislation of the State for the future, that even desperate and revolutionary measures could be justified on the part of the honest citizens of the State to arrest and prevent the prolongation of their misery and degradation. What hope of relief is there from any other source?"

Finding no "hope of relief," except through "desperate

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1874.

EVERY White Leaguer is a Democrat, and wants a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania.

A SURE way to provoke a Louisiana outbreak in every Southern State is to give the Democracy a victory in November.

A MATTER of some interest to Pittsburgh is the fact that the headquarters of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats are to be immediately transferred from Memphis to Louisville.

"ALL MEN that are ruined," said BURKE, "are ruined on the side of their natural propensities." The "ruined" Southern fire-eaters have a natural propensity for lawlessness and rebellion.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the New York Democratic State Convention, denouncing the New York *World*. The *World* richly deserved the denunciation, but the Convention had not the pluck to pass it.

THE article which we publish to-day from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* on the Southern situation reads like the ravings of a fool, but it is a fair embodiment of Southern Democratic sentiment. Read it.

THE *Post's* special New Orleans telegraphic correspondent, "R. H. MARR, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy," who was one of the ringleaders in the late rebellious outbreak, is evidently not a genuine "Son of Mars."

HAVING failed to disrupt the Union, disloyalty now seeks to erect a despotism on the ruins of the Republic. That is the true intent and meaning of the tape-worm editorials which the *Courier-Journal* is at present inflicting upon a disgusted public.

THE Ohio Democrats nominated a confirmed drunkard as their candidate for Supreme Judge. The Democrats of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, present as their candidate for the bench, a legislative rooster and blackmailer. Birds of a feather flock together.

ACCORDING to the latest published statistics of the British iron trade, this important industry is falling off in a very appreciable degree in all departments, while in iron and steel the decline in exports amounts to nearly twenty-five million dollars.

PERHAPS it is now in order to inquire what would have been the probable situation of affairs in Louisiana to-day, if the White Leaguers of that State had had a Democratic instead of a Republican administration at Washington to deal with, in their recent rebellious uprising?

THE interesting commercial novelty of a shipment of coffee from San Francisco to Chicago, took place the other day. The coffee came from one of the Pacific coast plantations of Mexico, and is significant of new channels of trade about opening toward the West, perhaps not immediately, but at some time in the not remote future.

THE contest in the Democratic State Convention of Missouri for Chairman was between a man named REID, the ex-President of a swindling railroad scheme, and GARESCHE, the blowhard who wants to renew the war of the rebellion. REID came out ahead, the Democracy preferring a railroad swindler to a windbag.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says "the whole South prefers an empire or king" to the present form of government. By the "whole South" it means the whole Democracy, and we believe it. The Democracy of the country is monarchical in all its tendencies, and if "the empire" ever comes, it will come through its agency.

A VICTORY of the Democracy of the North, however insignificant, being the signal for riotous outbreaks in the South, how long—if the party were to obtain control of the National Government—would it be before the reactionists of the latter section would dictate its policy as in former days, and demand the assumption of claims of losses of slaves and property during the war, and a repudiation of the national debt?

WE LEARN from the Philadelphia papers that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate such a change of the face of their stock certificates as will very materially interfere with the rascally swindle of raising the number of shares, if it does not entirely prevent that cunning species of fraud. It is proposed to have the denomination in the centre of the face of the certificate printed in large letters in colored ink, with which guide any raised certificate would be detected by the receiver at a glance.

IN THE course of a comparatively few weeks the United States Senate will again be in session, and then the Canadian Reciprocity treaty will again be in order. Free Trade Democracy professes to believe that there is no doubt of its ultimate success. This we question, but it is quite certain that it will not be defeated without a severe struggle. There is no State in the Union which has so direct and vital an interest in this matter as Pennsylvania, and the election of the Republican ticket will be an emphatic condemnation of the evasive, tricky course of the Democracy with regard to this important subject.

WITH the advance of the fall season the proofs multiply in support of the opinion heretofore expressed in these columns that for the next six months at least we may expect an unusually tranquil money market. Noting the cessation of the drain on the Bank of England, the *Financial Chronicle* of last Saturday says:

"If ten millions of gold should still be needed from us, we can, without perturbing or crippling our own monetary movements, export that amount of gold or more with ease. Thus the danger is taken away that monetary trouble here might arise from the failing reserves of the Bank of England. On the continent, our monetary position will, in all probability, be improved by the continued tide of investment which sets this way from the other side of the Atlantic."

ARE the boiler and engine builders of Pittsburgh aware of the fact that at the approaching exhibition of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, a special trial of the strength and other qualities of boilers and engines is to be made, in order to test the comparative merits of those on exhibition? Steam boilers are to be tested by a Board of experts by the "evaporative test"—determing the amount of water that each evaporates per pound of coal consumed. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "A decision based on a trial of this kind, and by parties who have their own reputation as experts at stake, will create a sensation among makers of boilers, especially those who have patented articles." Pittsburgh, surely, is to be represented—is it not?

YESTERDAY was the first real autumnal day of the year, and it was perfect. The crystal clearness and crispness of the atmosphere rivaling the famed elixir of youth, melting into a gracious duskiness of golden haze, and veiling the dim horizon—the air to all other airs as the wine of life is to ambrosia of the gods to the crude products of our earthly vineyards—no suspicion of frost or blight to dim the beauty of the picture or chill the delight of the heart—bloom and breath of luscious summer still festive upon the scene, but tempered by the broader and more placid aspect of the perfected harvest time, earth and sky bound together in the perfect circle of a perfect world—it was altogether a baleyon and witching day, filled to the brim with serene and tranquil delights.

THE business tendency is still to healthful, if moderate activity. The New York *Economist* observes that—

"One by one our great industries are recuperating, and there is now reason to believe that the fall trade will be large and remunerative, though not perhaps characterized by the rush and activity of former seasons. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. There is now more money and less indebtedness in our country than at any former period in our history, and there are also abundant harvests, and small stocks of goods on hand. Here we have all the elements of an abundant prosperity, the realization of which, in the very nature of things, cannot be far distant."

And the *Bulletin* says:

"While it is undoubtedly true that the volume of business, thus far this autumn, has fallen below the expectations of some, we venture to say that when the aggregate distribution of goods comes to be ascertained, the result will be a matter for congratulation rather than disappointment. All the foundations of trade are sound, and with abundant harvests to enable us to repair the disastrous effects of the September collapse, wherever these are still at work, there is no reason why the future may not be anticipated with confidence."

DAMAGED REPUTATIONS.

Whatever is, or is to be, the final verdict of public opinion concerning the main question involved in the great Brooklyn scandal, it is already clear that several reputations are permanently damaged by its revelations and discussions. Poor human nature has seldom been exhibited in a more unfavorable light. Superfine sentiments flaunting in combination with extreme coarseness of manners; heroic words followed by cowardly conduct; glowing protessions of piety and friendship exemplified in falsehood, treachery and unspeakable meanness; these are some of the most obvious features of the affair. In the discussion of the subject, moreover, some of the most conspicuous members of the editorial fraternity have done poor justice to the reputation of the press for fairmindedness. They seemed resolved to uphold the Brooklyn preacher, no matter what he might have done. They seemed to have adopted as their own the sentiment of TOM MOORE'S lover—

What is love worth, if it is not the same
Through joy and through sorrow, through sin and through shame?

No doubt they justified themselves by comparing the importance of one of the parties, with the insignificance of the other. The man accused of wrong-doing is one of the most eminent American citizens, an honor not only to New York, but to the nation, and he is besides sustained by a wealthy and socially powerful organization; whereas his accuser is an eccentric, harum-scarum fellow, who has, by his follies, forfeited whatever position he once possessed. How incredible that such a character has any just cause of complaint against "the first preacher in the world!" how absurd his presumption in daring to complain! This mode of reasoning may have been natural, but it was not either English or American. And the editors who, upon such or any other grounds, proceeded alternately by ridicule and denunciation to dishonor not only the accuser, but all who stood by him in his cause, inflicted lasting disgrace upon themselves and their profession. Their disgrace is not at all lessened by the fact of MR. BEECHER'S innocence, if such is the fact. Certainly their method of treating the case has not helped either to establish the fact or to give it probability in the sense of the people.

Another person who has written quite voluminously on the subject of the scandal without thereby exalting his own reputation, is the Rev. Dr. BACON, of New Haven. No one who read his lengthened and elaborate disquisitions in the *Independent* concerning the Brooklyn council and its relations to the trouble in Plymouth Church, would ever have suspected that he knew anything more than the current gossip which connected the names of BEECHER and TILTON. In these papers he assumed the purity of BEECHER'S character with a loftiness of phrase almost sublime. And yet, from his own confession, the public now know that Dr. BACON had heard "from a gentleman of high standing" the entire story of the scandal, and there is no room for a doubt that the Doctor's chief object in writing those papers, was to drive TILTON, for the rescue of his own honor, to publish the facts of the case and expose BEECHER. True, Dr. BACON need not be concerned about the charge of having instigated the disclosure even of a brother minister's guilt. But in this mode of proceeding in this case, there was a degree of indirection and a departure from evangelical rule and precedent not particularly creditable. To make matters worse, he has joined with others in sneering at TILTON for his alleged eagerness to do the very thing which he, Dr. BACON, took such pains to make him do. Gospel ethics over there seem to be ill understood.

Dr. BACON'S latest paper touching the case is a very severe discussion of the management of it by "our mutual friend," FRANK MOULTON. In fact, the New Haven divine enters into a thorough examination of FRANK'S relations to the entire scandal, and confidently draws the conclusion that he is "a bad man." We suspect, however, that this communication also was designed to hit BEECHER as well as his intimate friend. It should seem that in writing it, Dr. BACON was practicing the craft he applied so effectually in the treatment of TILTON. MOULTON, though grievously offended at BEECHER by the charge of blackmail, was well known still to retain some liking for him, and to feel great reluctance towards his complete exposure. It was commonly reported that he intended after all merely to reply to the odious charge flung at him by the Plymouth preacher, and to keep back most of the evil things which it was in his power to tell. But then appeared Dr. BACON'S scathing review of this conduct as a mutual friend, rendering the exposure by BEECHER necessary to the vindication of his own honor. *O sancta simplicitas Baconis!*

If this was the Doctor's design, the method has been splendidly successful. The mutual friend's last statement is as full, unreserved and, in every sense, frank as BEECHER'S most religious enemy could desire. It is impossible, we fancy, that even Dr. BACON can wish for any additional allegations concerning the scandal. Like others, he will now be content to wait for the disclosures of a court of justice.

There are those who, whether they believe MOULTON'S statements about BEECHER'S conduct or no, regard his motive as very damaging to himself. Some of the magnanimous editors to whom we have referred, boldly affirm that the statement sinks its author below the level of TILTON. It is indeed remarkable how completely, in their treatment of these men, those editors leave out of view the exceedingly intimate relations which during many years subsisted between each of them and the illustrious pastor of Plymouth Church. For MOULTON in particular, only a few weeks ago, BEECHER entertained the most affectionate regard, and this regard was certainly not diminished, even if it was not intensified, by a knowledge of the very acts and principles which these critics find so offensive in the record. They did not disgust the great preacher, whether or no they commended Mr. MOULTON to his affection and intimacy. It would be well for BEECHER'S defenders to recollect this truth, before denouncing the mutual friend in terms so sweepingly contemptuous.

WHEN JAMES BUCHANAN was President, the National Government, being short in its revenues, put a loan of twenty millions on the market, and failed disgracefully in placing it. No one wanted it, and the few bonds that were taken were placed at an enormous discount. The financial reputation of the Government, under a Democratic administration was so bad that capitalists would not trust it. This was in 1858.

In 1874, under a Republican administration, the Government has been able to negotiate several hundred millions of five per cent. bonds at par, and to retire, with the proceeds, an equal amount of six per cent. bonds. The credit of the Government, under Republican rule, is first class, and just the reverse of what it was under BUCHANAN.

Again, under BUCHANAN, in the early part of 1861, a formidable rebellion against the Government was begun, and could easily have been checked or put down by the exhibition of firmness on the part of the National Government. But BUCHANAN failed in showing the necessary pluck. He was in doubt as to the powers of the Government, and therefore folded his hands in silence, and let the rebellion go on. The result of his inefficiency and cowardice in the hour of peril cost the nation four years of war, the loss of thousands upon thousands of lives, and the expenditure of billions of treasure.

Under Gen. GRANT, a Republican President, a similar rebellion has lately broken out and been crushed within the five days' limit named by him. Promptness, pluck and a firm confidence in his power has thus saved us from another fearful war.

Thus is shown, in two memorable instances, the difference between a Democratic and a Republican administration of the Government. Under the first the nation loses both its credit and its power, and under the other it recovers both.

THE Trenton murder in Tennessee took place several weeks ago. Gov. BROWN at once announced his purpose to arrest and punish the murderers, but has not yet succeeded in getting hold of one of them, and the United States officers, seeing that the State authorities were really doing nothing in the matter, then stepped in and arrested sundry men charged with the murder. This, it would naturally be thought, would gratify Gov. BROWN, who was apparently so anxious to see the villains brought to justice; but it doesn't. On the contrary, he protests vigorously against the interference of the United States authorities. Is it not plain, from this protest, that the Governor did not want the men arrested, and was only pretending to be in earnest about it, originally? Gov. BROWN is a Democrat, and he dares not punish his Trenton brethren; and the moment the heavy hand of the United States is laid on them, he shows himself in his true colors by protesting in their behalf.

NEW YORK is congratulating itself upon the fact that steps have at length been taken for the organization of a Board of Trade for the city and State, to consist of merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, agents, bankers, agriculturists and representatives of trading, transportation, financial and manufacturing corporations, the objects of the Board being the origination and promotion of measures for the benefit of all these interests, respectively; the collection and distribution of statistical and other information of importance to them; and the maintenance of communication between the Board and all the principal commercial and agricultural associations in the world. It looks as though the Empire city were at length becoming conscious of its waning commercial prestige—for this is evidently a movement in arrest of further decadence. Whether it will prove successful is another question.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grant knows how to make a Pennholder.

They are apparently forgetting that it is a *Lost* Cause.

English capital has been secured to work the salt mines of Louisiana.

That New Orleans Penn has probably by this time become a quaker.

The sale of pews in Plymouth Church next January will tell the story.

"Letting I dare not wait upon I would." See the Louisiana White Leaguers.

The French iron trade continues to improve, but the coal market is very flat.

The rage for old china, and rare ceramic fabrics generally, is once more at its height.

Wrong: Because, like the Democratic party, he is useful as a dreadful example.

Parson Brownlow having become politically bald, proposes to revive his old *Whig*.

Weston, the walkist, doesn't amount to much when footed up. He has failed again.

Grapes are being sold all over the Illinois prairies and woods for four cents a pound.

Trick mules: the fall Democratic platforms. And their riders will presently be thrown.

Halstead is in Paris, where he is builetined as editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Such is fame.

Republicans should be on their guard against over-confidence. It is almost as bad as apathy.

The "Prohibitory" State of Maine is actually without a liquor law, because of stupid legislation.

The beginning of improvement in the South must be the peremptory stopping of this murder business.

Prices of low and medium grades of wool are looking upward with quite a strong speculative feeling.

The term of office of the Governor of Louisiana expires in January, 1877. His salary is eight thousand dollars a year.

The docks of the European steamship lines at Philadelphia are shortly to be removed to the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Sweetness by the car load. Twelve tons of candy were the other day shipped from Chicago to a Texas confectionary house.

It is hinted that General Butler's chances for Congress have been considerably injured by his connection with the Moulton.

Rates for petroleum to European ports have steadily declined until they have now reached a point lower than ever before.

The forthcoming exhibition of arts and sciences at the Franklin Institute promises to be brilliant and creditable in the highest degree.

We characterized the reduction of the army by Congress at its last session as a great mistake. Everybody now perceives the fact.

San Francisco retail dealers are complaining bitterly that enough of five cent pieces cannot be obtained for the transaction of business.

Pity. The New York *Graphic* suggests to the *Tribune* to add to the line "Founded by Horace Greeley" "And now owned by Jay Gould."

While we of the United States are deprecating our loss of immigration, the Canadian people are making extraordinary efforts to attract it.

So vast is the production and so rapid the progress of the West, that a delivery of 240,000,000 bushels of grain and flour at the lake cities is anticipated by 1876.

The question of Bacon against Shakspeare is still being argued in New York. The Swan of Avon is a little ahead, but there are several lunatic asylums yet to hear from.

The New York *Sun* hath a way that is queer. In mentioning the death of the Hathaway twins, that paper makes the astonishing statement that "*both* were born in Newark."

Connecticut papers are pluming that State on being the birthplace of all the leading actors in the Beecher scandal, notwithstanding that the latter are in shocking bad feather.

The foreign commerce of New York reached last year a valuation of $755,000,000, and yet the whole of this was moved through the clumsy, old-fashioned medium of lighterage and carts.

The determination of the Government to put down rebellion, as shown with regard to the Louisiana outbreak, should strengthen the national credit and give an impetus to the disposition of its loans.

How do they spell the word squelched, down in New Orleans?

"Why don't God kill the devil?" Because, if Grant doesn't run, he may be wanted as the Radical candidate."—*Boston Post.*

In his element. An Englishman named Drinkwater recently performed the unparalleled feat of swimming under water a distance of eighty-three yards, being immersed in the water for a minute and seven seconds.

Here is a neat bit of satire from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "If it's all the same to Messrs. Evarts and Curtis, the "Granger" railroads would be obliged for the return of that $5,000, given for a pair of bad opinions."

PERSONAL.

Herr Thunder is the name of an organist in Philadelphia; his music being probably sheet lightning.

It is reported that the Empress of Russia will go to England shortly on account of the occurrence of an important event in the family of the Duke of Edinburgh.

A child, born recently in Chautauqua county, New York, and still living, the local paper asserts, has its heart located on the outside of its chest, and in plain view. The heart is perfect in form, is well proportioned, and as firm in texture as could be expected in so young a child. When the child cries the heart expands to nearly twice its ordinary size.

All the funny men of the press are after poor Mr. Stocking, who is a candidate for Governor of Nebraska. One says his name is received with Hose-annas. Another thinks his party has got a shoer thing. His opponents call him a damed old humbug, but acknowledge they can't pull him off, and thus every man in the merry-go-round of journalism puts his foot in it.

It has been stated that the death of Gen. J. G. Foster left Gen. Abner Doubleday the only surviving among the officers of the garrison at Fort Sumter when it was fired upon by the rebels in 1861. Wrong. Gens. Truman, Seymour, Jeff. C. Davis and Samuel W. Crawford are also living—Davis and Seymour being in active service. Six of the officers of the garrison are dead—Anderson, Foster, Talbot, Hais, Snyder and Meade.

Professor Huxley has been relating the case of a French soldier whose left parietal bone was fractured by a ball received in battle. The paralysis which ensued has now passed away, and the Frenchman leads two lives—normal and abnormal. In the former he has full possession of his faculties and is eminently honest, in the latter, while the appearances are much the same, he has only the sense of touch in a state of activity, and steals with all the activity of the most obdurate kleptomaniac. The normal life lasts about twenty-seven days of each month, and lapses suddenly into the abnormal which holds during the remaining days.

THE *Arcadian*, a New York publication devoted to theatrical, art and literary news, has entered upon its third year with flattering prospects of greater success. It is pure in tone and language, always readable, and conducted with much spirit and energy. Book-buyers can always rely on its literary reviews, which are well written and give evidence of a cultivated and sound literary taste.

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Character of the Leading Business Men and Citizens—No Antagonism between Capital and Labor—Future Prospects of the Place.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 18, 1874.

Bellair has no rich men, no millionaires in the Wall street sense, but we have men-business men-who are rich in the endowment of nature, in their store of integrity, sense of justice, knowledge of political economy, energy, and public spirit in that broad sense that comprehends the natural laws of individual and mutual dependence and the reciprocal character of trade. Men possessed of a small fortune who are ever ready and willing to apply it to their own aggrandizement by the advance of others through the medium of industrial or commercial institutions; men who are always at the head of some enterprise tending to the material growth and prosperity of the whole city, fostering it through the years of its incipient growth, or looking up something else that, after awhile, may develop into an object and assume form and invite investment of capital, and afford occupation for the brain and common laborer. These are our leading men, not our ward politicians, who pander to the ignorant, the brutish, and the rowdy for his vote, and purchase his liberty by a drink of liquor; but our leading business men—God's noblemen. Co-operative or mutually beneficial seems to be the motto on which nearly every industrial institution of our city is organized, built and operated. The intimate relations existing between one section of the place and another, one property holder and another, and the capitalist and the laborer, are so peculiar that it is scarcely possible to benefit the one without helping the other, or to injure the one without the other receiving a damaging blow from the same cause. There are really only a few manufacturing institutions in Bellaire in which there could possibly exist that hallucinating bug-bear called "antagonism of capital to labor." Under the co-operative plan, the existence of this poor man's bane, if it ever does exist in reality, vanishes like the frost before the mid-day sun, and becomes a matter of impossibility, unless, forsooth, labor becomes the antagonist of labor, because the laborer is the employer, and employs himself, and his capital is his labor, and *vice versa*. We consider this peculiarity the great automatic spring, the motive power to our success. The capitalist depends upon and helps the laborer, and the laborer depends upon and helps the capitalist. The pursuits of the people are diversified and non-conflicting, and we help one another. If it were not for this, failure was ours, for we had no money, in a speculative sense, and were compelled to convert labor into money. Bellaire needs money, and when we get money we need labor. This is the place for capital and labor, for they are twin brothers, and there is no antagonism between them. Thirty-five years ago the place from which we write was known only as farming land, owned by three thrifty farmers and there are able-bodied men living in the city to-day who have cradled wheat and mown grass on the land now occupied by the central part of the city. What a transformation to effect in that short space of time! Since then a thrifty city has sprung into existence, with a population of nearly five thousand inhabitants, a tax duplicate of nearly two millions of dollars, and a good market for the farmer's produce, and supplies employment at remunerative prices for the artisan and common laborer. There must be a cause or causes for this almost unprecedented growth, and we attribute it to our mineral resources, our river location, the enterprise of our citizens, and our railroad facilities. These good citizens Bellaire we have we propose to keep, and will endeavor to induce as many more as we can to come and abide with us. Our manufacturing, railroad and business interests will propose to foster and encourage, and loudly call for more, and in ten years hence on the roll of progress will be recorded Bellaire one of the most prosperous and perhaps the largest city in Eastern Ohio.

S. H. L.

Aids to Temperance Reform.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial

Last spring, when the Woman's Temperance Movement was inaugurated, many illwishers prophesied a speedy ending to the work, for the very reason that it was undertaken by women. They quietly laughed at the boast that "men had proved themselves unequal to the task, and now we women must take it in hand." They said to those fearful of its success, "never fear; the women cannot hold out." Now, these same persons are saying, "we told you so. It has done no permanent good." The fervor of the latter revival is not our purpose to discuss. The results of earnest, heartfelt working in any cause cannot be correctly measured. We wish to appeal in another direction to those whose noble hearts have been stirred by the agitation, and who have not yet taken any active part in the work; to some of the Christian women in our city, who for years have watched the rapid strides this curse is taking, and wished for some means of staying its progress; and to numberless ones who daily "suffer and make no sign," whose lives are one constant watching, waiting and praying. All of these earnestly bid God speed to the cause, but personally would not engage in it as they have no time. For such, and all who will join, there is ample work outside of the street praying and singing.

Hundreds of the young men who fill our streets in the evenings are from other places, too far distant for home influences to directly reach. Uncomfortable rooms, unwholesome food and uncongenial roommates are the only attractions their boarding houses present. Of course, they will not remain there, but wander out in search of brightness and cheerfulness of home and companions. A young man said in our hearing, speaking on this very point, "Do you know many of the young men in a strange city form their acquaintances? They drop into a billiard saloon, watch a game going on, are invited to join, and so lay the foundation of a friendship ruinous to both."

Besides those boarding, many of our working men have miserable—and it may be, unhappy—homes. They are little fit for books or papers, and if they did, they are out of their reach. So they resort to warm, well lighted saloons, where they are entertained by cards, jest and fun, at the risk of all remaining happiness.

Thus two things suggest themselves, comfortable boarding houses and pleasant evening resorts. We do not claim any originality in this suggestion, but wish none to call earnest attention to it.

During the height of the temperance fever, we heard of money pledged here and there in support of the movement. "Let the ladies go on," was said by many business men, "and they shall have all the money they need." With such a background, the following idea does not seem impractical:

A Board of Managers can be appointed to superintend the proper preparation and further conducting of several good boarding houses. Scores of women can be found who would make pleasant, lady-like, even motherly landladies, and be rejoiced for the work. The ladies of our city so unanimage various benevolent institutions, and such would soon become self-supporting. Those having them in charge would be free from the never-ceasing worry of bills owed and owing, and could thus afford to make their houses so attractive and pleasant that they would soon become the most popular boarding-places in the city.

We know the Young Men's Christian Association has taken a long step toward the second thing we mentioned. Its reading room is well furnished, and we have been pleased to sometimes notice the class of young men drawn to it. There is, however, room for more. In particular localities, pleasant rooms, with books, pictures, sometimes music and other amusements, can be established. Woman's taste and ingenuity can brighten where men's attempts seem futile.

One thing more. A good lunch, not dinner, at any good restaurant in the city, ranges upward from forty cents. A lunch, consisting of bread, butter, soup, sliced tomatoes, and *a glass of beer*, can be obtained in the saloons for twenty. Cannot honest people substitute tea or coffee for the beer, and offer the same things for the same price?

Our city can better afford to support these institutions, and thus obtain reliable working men in all classes, than to have its money running through the other channels, and its streets thronged with young men hurrying through a dissipated life to an early grave. If the women will undertake the work, we do not fear the means for its continuance will be withheld. We never yet heard of a good cause, properly managed, suffering here for want of funds.

Women who have held aloof from the work because you doubted concerning the means adopted, can you not here see work enough for head and hands? Let those who can, talk, sing and pray, and let those who feel that is not their sphere ascertain if thereby they are cut off from all share in this work.

C.

Singular Phenomenon.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon, says the Winona (Miss.) *Advance*, excited much remark in Winona, Thursday, August 20. The day had been excessively hot, and about 4 o'clock a dark cloud rose slowly in the northeast, and as the shifting edge overhung the town the drops fell just thick enough, illuminated by the sun, to throw a hazy silver veil over the farther reaches of the landscape. There was no wind, but soon the cloud had overspread the sky with its blackness, while a few degrees above the horizon was a great red bank that seemed fully aglow with smouldering fire. The lightning was frequent and intensely vivid, and at times sufficient to have been used in place of the sun as with a sword of flame. After a gentle shower the body of the rain cloud drifted to the south, and currents of air that came in fitful gusts from first one and then another quarter. These gusts felt like blasts from a furnace, parching the cheek, and causing headache and slight giddiness, and soon exceited the attention of every body in town. Crowds of citizens were in the streets speculating and wondering as to the cause. Thermometers were suspended in the air currents, and went up, in a few minutes, from 88 deg. to 98 deg. The difference between a thermometer in open air on Front street and a thermometer in the open air on Summit street was 10 deg. at the same moment—they being only about thirty yards apart. Nothing of the kind has ever been known to any person there, and no satisfactory reason has been offered. This phenomenal state of the air existed from five to six o'clock in the evening, the sun all the time under a thick cloud and drops of rain falling occasionally.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase, "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system, protects it against disease more surely than ever kind of old was protected by armor of proof against the foe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.
Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of its Remedy by M. Ossian Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, who closes his profound and equally conscientious analysis by these remarkable words:
"The anti-gout liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances, febrifuge, antiperiodic, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."
Kept and for sale at
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Next session for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st. When all pupils are expected. Semi-monthly reports sent September 29th, when teachers will close them. MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Mathematical, Language, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. The discipline, Military and Executive. Military Drill, Gymnastics, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 28th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart. French by Mme. Bowman, each four lessons a week; and Music by Prof. Rohlseck. For admission or information, apply at the Rectory.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
ON TIME AGAIN!
OUR
NEW FALL GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 63 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.
Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to
Oakland Every Seven Minutes,
AND TO
East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Road has been entirely rebuilt with Double Track, and is in the best condition.
THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,
And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENT, QUICK AND REGULAR TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
W. B. BARTON, President.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LERMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods,
New Fall Dry Goods!
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
FALL STOCK!
REDUCED PRICES!!
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF FALL STYLES AT MUCH LESS RATES THAN SUMMER PRICES. WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN STYLES OR PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29, Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.
Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTD 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD—
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Y

THE

nion Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

HILADELPHIA.

apital, - - $700,000.

e offer our services to Banks, Bank-
Merchants and Manufacturers of
sburgh and Western Pennsylvania
ring an Eastern Correspondent.
mittances acknowledged on day of
ipt, accounts rendered monthly,
all business sent us will receive
mpt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

RDAY EVENING, September 19, 1874.

e condition of the New York banks, re-
d by wire to-day, is as follows:

s, decrease	$ 98,600
le, increase	30,000
l tenders, decrease	32,100
osits, decrease	1,041,700
culation, increase	22,500
rve, decrease	1,071,200

e heavy decrease in the legal tenders
ld indicate that the crop movement is
ing off bank notes to the West and
h, and that there will be an increase
tivity in breadstuffs incident to the
nced prices in England and the con-
nt. Cable reports from Europe con-
to be encouraging to our farmers, and
ations for wheat and other agricultural
ucts are marked up in sympathy.
Western Pennsylvania is probably more
ested in the wool market than any
r crop just at present. Since the mid-
f August the farmers have been hold-
n to their stock and refusing to sell at
prices offered by the manufacturers;
latter claim that the extreme views
e farmers are altogether unwarranted,
so far as the foreign advices and the
able supply of wool present and pros-
ve would tend to strengthen the mar-
but at the same time, none are in-
d to buy in stocks beyond present
s until they can feel well assured that
ondition of the goods market will
them at least the hope of a margin for
t. Hence nearly all prefer the safe
y of purchasing just so much as they
r they can use, preferring to come
er rather than to risk credit and
s by operating freely at prices against
h the products of their looms show no
e farmers, however, on the other
, express as much confidence as ever
e future, and being, as a rule, finan-
y strong, seem determined to test mat-
o the utmost by insisting upon full
s.
The local money market for the week
s in favor of borrowers, and any firm
e credit is unimpaired can get what
s they need without any difficulty,
borrowers who meet with refusal may
re that the security they offer does
neet with approval.
he Civil Court of Paris has given a judg-
ordering a broker responsible for se-
ecurities negotiated by him on the
e, on the ground that he had failed
lised proper caution relative to the
ity of the seller. Ten obligations
he Western Railway Company had
left with him to sell by an individual
had presented himself as a stranger stay-
at the Hotel du Danemarck; the money
afterwards applied for by, and delivered
passenger of the Grand Hotel; and the
held that the broker had been guilty of
rence in not remarking the suspicious
instances that a seller had employed to
ve the money a servant of a different
from that at which he had given his ad-
and condemned him to compromise the
of the obligations to the real owner,
whom they had been stolen.
The following table shows the prices of
government bonds, railway stocks,
at the various sessions of the New
Stock Exchange during the day.
lished by the St. Clair Banking Com-
, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:3	12:30	1:30	2:30
otember 19, 1874.	M	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
's, 1881	109¾	109⅝	109¼	109¾	109⅝
's, 1881, coup	117¾	118	118	118	118
1867	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1868	115¾	115	115	115	115
1865, new	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
1867	116	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
1868	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
coupons	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
ncy 6's	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
ncy 6's, coupons	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
ered '67	116	116	116	116	116
ered 10-40's	107	107	107	107	107
's	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
's	112	112	112	112	112
a Express	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
-Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78
can Express	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
d States Express	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
ific Mail	35	35	35	35	35
ican Central	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
ican Southern	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
s Central	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
and & Pitts'gh	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
ago & Rock Island	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
preferred	94	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
eland & Pittsburgh	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
el, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	
el, preferred	54	54	54	54	54
Wayne	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
, St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
ern Union	90	90	90	90	90
, H. & Ft. Wayne	135				
Shore & St. Joe	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
preferred	31	31	31	31	31
Hanna	7	7	7	7	7
preferred	27	27	27	27	27
ow	67	67	67	67	67
olina, April	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Only	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
ri 6's	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½

he following is a report of the leading
s on the Philadelphia Stock Board at
to-day. Furnished by Luther S.
hman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
a, Central	53¾	54
sylvania	59¾	
ng	106¾	107
d Companies of New Jersey	127¾	sales.
week	72¾	
Valley	62¾	
heny Valley	88	90
ia Navigation Company	14	14¼
St. L. m'tge bonds	63¾	sales.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 19, 1874.

iness was only moderately active to-day, usually the case near the close of the
There were no important changes in
s, the market for the most part remain-
teady and unchanged. The firmness in
s and coffees continues, but jobbers have
vanced no types yet. In country produce,
there was an active trade, prices were
with a weak tendency.
receipts of the leading articles of pro-
during the past twenty-four hours are
owe:

, bbls	1,577	Apples, bbls	42
e, bxs	680	Corn, sks	3,000
, sks	727	Oats, sks	3,000
r, pkgs	140	Bacon, tcs	68
ns	160	Potatoes, bushels	2,190
sales	600	Peaches, crates	609

following are the receipts of the leading
s of produce for the week ending Satur-
September 19th, compared with those of
ce preceding weeks:

k ending—				
	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.
, bbls	9,469	7,187	8,978	9,003
s, bbls	299	240	312	312
e, bxs	1,413	1,590	345	308
sks	4,863	3,330	1,745	1,530
t, sks	5,212	4,500	4,250	4,000
y, sks	715	187	342	680
sks	843	500	300	570
sks	28,258	32,638	22,929	13,219
r, pkgs	122	225	152	189
, pcs	6,515	7,701		7,500
tcs	149	146	94	300
ces, bxs	4,484	4,223	6,980	21,327
ons	400	230	176	330
ales	2,226	1,721	3,670	2,340
es, crates	1,970	4,961	1,624	3,116

following quotations are prices realized
olesale transactions, unless otherwise
ed. On small sales dealers will charge
vance. Prices of grain, unless stated to
ntrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

R—The market to-day was strong, par-
ly in oats and corn, without any mate-
change. Wheat was steady at previous
tions, as follows: Choice Kentucky and
s white wheat at $1 30@1 32 ₱ bush;
ge and Ohio do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and
sylvania red winter $1 12@1 15. Corn was
re active, firmer at 86@86c for shelled, high-
low-mixed 82@85c; ear 86@90c. Oats
hibit an upward tendency, although not
ly changed. We quote at 53@55c for
@57c for mixed. Rye is strong at 90c
arley steady at $1 10@1 15. The mar-
of grain are decreasing, as will be seen
following comparative statement of the
ts for the past four weeks:

ek ending—	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.
t, bushels	32,660	11,475	10,500	4,760
bushels	12,332	8,300	4,502	3,825
e, bushels	1,737	957	855	1,700
bushels	425	2,158	1,375	425
bushels	70,566	81,305	57,447	33,025
l	98,119	103,995	74,529	43,735

R—The receipts are liberal, being 9,003
, and trade is active for standard flours,
es not quotably changed, as follows: St.
$7 50@9 00; choice brands of white winter
$7 00@7 25; Wisconsin, $6 75; red
old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75
ye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour
7 50; corn meal $4 50; oat meal $7 25
bbl. The wholesale prices of local
s are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour
bbl; No. 1 amber wheat $7 00; red
tons 90 lbs, sacks 36 cts off ₱ bbl.
—Receipts for the week are 2,340 tubs. At
se of the week the imports of baled hay
largely increased and prices were some-
lower. We quote as follows: Prime tim-
baled $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track
harf; No. 2 do $19 00@21 00; in-
$17 00@18 00; baled hay from store
oted at $24 00@25 00. There has been
al supply of loose hay on the Allegheny
et. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as
No. 2 $15 00@16 00; second growth clover
5 00@24 00; inferior $12 00@14 00.
FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt;
$1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60
chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil
at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.
—The market is unchanged. We quote
ough malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do
$1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ES—The market is well supplied at un-
ed prices. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl
od prices. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl
hoice; $1 50@1 60 for common. Receipts
week are 342 barrels.
—Quotations are 7@8c ₱ lb for prime and
@9c for medium. Demand good and mar-
firm.

are moderate and the markets firm. We quote choice at 9@9½c; medium 8@8½c; common 13@ with little demand for lower grades.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 20@2 60; medium $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 20@2 30.

ONIONS—We quote prime yellow 32@35c, dark 30@ c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote tinged at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 6@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The supply is light and prices are strong, buoyant and tending upward. We quote as follows: Ohio factory, Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Sweitzer 12@13c. Receipts for the week are 30 boxes.

CRAB APPLES—Are quoted at $1 00 ₱ box.

CRANBERRIES—Western are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 12c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is well supplied. We quote at 15@16c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is liberally supplied, and prices are easy. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₱ stand, or 2@3c ₱ lb wholesale.

HONEY—We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@63c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1874's at 50c; 1873's 30@35c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom ₱ 25c lb.

PEACHES—The market is somewhat more active yesterday, and former prices are maintained. Choice peaches are quoted at $1 50 @1 75; medium $1 00@1 25; common 60@75c. Receipts for the week are 3,119 crates.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums are quoted at $3 00@ 3 25 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week, are 21,327 bushels. The market under such an overplus continues weak. We quote at 45@50c per bushel for car lots on track; 55@56c from store in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 70c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $3 00@3 05 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 10@3 20. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries was not so active to-day. Sugars are still very strong and in active demand. Prices are unchanged as follows.

Green Coffees. ₱ lb. | *Imperial*.....30c@ 1 00
Prime.....24@25c | Japan.....35c@ 1 00
Choice.....28@29c | Oolong.....37c@ 85c
Fancy.....32 c | Young Hyson.....
Good.....30 c | Souchong.....25@ 80c
Java.....23 c | *Molasses.* ₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees. | Strictly choice N O 80c
Rio, in papers.....25 c | Good.....
Rio, in bulk.....24@c | Prime.....
Java.....37 c | Demerara.....
Sugars. | *Syrups.*
Standard A.....11¾c | Ex. white drips.....
Standard B.....11¾c | Sugar drips.....
Standard extra C.....11½c | Lower grades.....
Standard hards.....11¾c | *Rice.* ₱ lb.
Franklin extra C.....10½c | Choice Carolina.....
American extra C.....10½c | Patna.....
Atlantic C.....10½c | Rangoon.....
Cubes.....9 c | *Raisins.*
Porto Rico.....9½c | Layers, ₱ box.....
Teas. | Valentia, ₱ lb.....
Young Hyson 50c@1 60 | Currants.....
Gunpowder...50c@ 1 25 | Prunes.....
PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts are somewhat increased, being 561 pcs and 350 tcs for the past week. Prices are steady as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 11@11½c; breakfast bacon, clear and canvassed, 13@13½c; dried beef tongues, ₱ doz, ₱ 2½; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides, do, 12c; clear rib sides, 12½@12¾c; clear sides, do, 13¼@13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in ₱ lb, 15½@15¾c; in 3-lb pails, 16c; buckets, do, 16½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 18½c; in 2-lb pails, 18c; in 5-lb pails, do, 15½c; in 5-lb do, 17½c.

FISH—The market is fairly active with a firmer tone in mess mackerel. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	[New No. 3 ₱.....$11 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls.$23 00	Georges codfish,
No. 1 mess do.....21 00	large do.....11@12c
Extra No. 1 shore. 20 00	Lake trout.....6 50
Extra No. 1 bay.. 15 00	White fish.....6 50
No. 1 bay.....14 00	Lake herring.....4 25
Extra No. 2.....13 00	Labrador herring 9 00
No. 2 bay.....12 00	

CANVASS—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12¼c ₱ gall in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

CARBON OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, 15@15½c; 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 12@13c; No. 2, 10@11c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 54 gallons, $47 50@50 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ box; Robert Younger's smarkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Barclay & Co., $3 00; Cantrell & Cochrane's Belfast ginger ale $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

BRANDIES AND WINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 04@1 08 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4½@4¾c; common 3½@3¾c; black lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, with a fair number of the obligations to the real owner, whom they had been stolen.

The following table shows the prices of government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange during the day.

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has experienced but little change. Indeed transactions have been so limited that the market has been almost entirely nominal, the attention of oil operators here having been given almost exclusively to the transportation question. Prices retain about the same level as at the opening of the week, and the market is dull with a light demand, for either crude or refined. A satisfactory solution of the freight question will do much toward restoring a healthy tone to the market.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	4,282	3,900

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1 to September 19, 1874	1,387,500
Same time 1873	1,334,632
Same time 1872	884,064
Same time 1871	833,295
Same time 1870	790,280
Same time 1869	574,938
Same time 1868	831,900
Same time 1867	696,901
Same time 1866	576,901
Same time 1865	356,345

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	25	3,271
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,033	8,000
Total	11,058	11,229

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to September 19th:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
P. R. R	112,814	79,671	102,043	59,544	106,997
A. V. R. R	426,683	444,073	446,755	577,780	671,423
Total	539,497	523,744	548,798	637,324	778,420

SATURDAY.

The market was very quiet, with a shade finer tone to transactions. We quote crude oil on the cars at 20@22½c; United at wells 22½@25c. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKERS:

3,500 bbls immediate shipment.....22½c
3,000 bbls United, at Rouch.....22½c
2,000 bbls United, at wells.....22½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. station at 16c ₱ bbl; at wells 15c.

REFINED.

The market for refined oil continues inactive, with prices slightly firmer. We quote at 19¾@20c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12½c; for September delivery 12.13-16c.

Philadelphia—Refined, spot 11 13-16@11½c; October delivery 12 3-16c.

OIL BARRELS

are nominally unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were a shade firmer. On the upper road, the market was at $1 05@ 1 07½. The market at Parker's was 72½@75c for United at wells; 92½c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 20@20½c in bulk, and 20¾@21c in bbls; 120 degrees fire test 6½@7c; 150 degrees fire test 8½@9c; benzine 28c ₱ bbl. Sales:

250 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 05
850 bbls, upper road, prompt.....1¼
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....72½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75

NEW YORK, September 19, closing 18.—The market is firm and moderately active. Sales: 1,500 bbls crude in bulk at 5c, and 5,500 bbls refined, prompt delivery, at 12¾c; do balance of month, 12.5-8c; naphtha 19½@19¾c; naphtha 19½c for city. Philadelphia delivery—the market is quiet and firm; refined 12c for prompt delivery.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 19.—The market is dull with nothing doing at 9@9½c.

OIL CITY, September 18.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, September19.—The market is dull and unchanged at 72½c at wells.

RENSSELVILLE, September 19.—The market is quiet and steady at 90@95c at wells.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—Nothing doing; $1 05@1 07½.

PARKERS, September 19.—The market is quiet and dull; United held at 75c at wells; immediate shipment 72½@75c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—The market is quiet; S. W. 11 13-16@11½c; crude 4½c; cases 10½c; sales none; future, No. 1 4-4 sheeting at 10c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata 8 fine 9½c; York Mills 9-4 bags ready to ship 28c, indigo 34cts bags 36c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 26c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Thomas hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $7 50@8 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONVERSION LIST—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 10½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPER—Bailing papers 4@6c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 10@17c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw paper, 1½@2c; rag news, 1¾@2c; book papers 10@12c ₱ ₱.

PAPER SACKS—We quote as follows: Wrapping—₱ ₱ thousand, 1¼ lb do, $1 25; 1½ lbs do, $1 50; 2 lbs do, $1 75; 2 lbs do, $2 00; 4 lbs do, $2 50; 5 lbs do, $3 00; 8 lbs do, $3 50; 10 lbs do, $4 00; 20 lbs bags do 2½, do; $5 00; 25 lbs do, $6 00; 30 lbs do, $10 00; 40 lbs do, $11 00; 25 lbs do, $12 00; 50 lbs do, $14 00; 100 lbs do, $20 00. Grocers'—₱ ₱ thousand, 1 lb do, $1 25; 2 lbs do, $1 50; 3 lbs do, $1 75; 4 lbs do, $2 00; 5 lbs do, $2 25; 6 lbs do, $2 50; 8 lbs do, $3 00; 10 lbs do, $3 50; 12 lbs do, $4 00; 20 lbs do, $5 00; 25 lbs do, $6 00; 30 lbs do, $8 00; 40 lbs do, $10 00; 50 lbs do, $12 00; 100 lbs do, $20 00.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $3 00 ₱ gross.

LEAD—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Coarse, $1 10@1 20; fine, $1 90; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

SHAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrel-staves are quoted at $16@1 dozen; country at $1 20@ 1 25; kegs, 8 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BEST WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch ₱ set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 60; 1¾ inch, $1 75; 1⅞ inch, $1 90; 2 inch, $2 00. Spokes—XX hickory, 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $2 00; XXX do, 1 to 2 inch, $2 50; 2½@3 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch round under, ₱ set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3½ to 4 inch $5 00. Shafts—ninline, $10 00@15 00; Collins, $10 00@15 00; finished, $10 50 @15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ doz; finished, $15 00@21 00.

SALT—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, 45@48c; 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 42@45c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

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ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 54 gallons, $47 50@50 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ box; Robert Younger's smarkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Barclay & Co., $3 00; Cantrell & Cochrane's Belfast ginger ale $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

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SALT—Coarse, $1 10@1 20; fine, $1 90; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

SHAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrel-staves are quoted at $16@1 dozen; country at $1 20@ 1 25; kegs, 8 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BEST WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch ₱ set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 60; 1¾ inch, $1 75; 1⅞ inch, $1 90; 2 inch, $2 00. Spokes—XX hickory, 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $2 00; XXX do, 1 to 2 inch, $2 50; 2½@3 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch round under, ₱ set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3½ to 4 inch $5 00. Shafts—ninline, $10 00@15 00; Collins, $10 00@15 00; finished, $10 50 @15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ doz; finished, $15 00@21 00.

SALT—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, 45@48c; 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 42@45c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 54 gallons, $47 50@50 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ box; Robert Younger's smarkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Barclay & Co., $3

CITY MATTERS.

The Secret Service Bureau.

S. B. Benson, temporarily discharging the duties of Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, has withdrawn his application for permanent appointment to the position. Should the appointment be given to Pennsylvania, it is said it will be conferred upon James Brooks, of Philadelphia.

Seventh Select Soiree.

The seventh select soiree of the Minerva Social Club will be given at Washington Hall, Sixth avenue, on Thursday evening next. In behalf of the young gentlemen who have charge of the arrangements we can safely promise a pleasant time to all who attend. The former soirees of this club have been very successful, and we are confident that this seventh one will be even more enjoyable.

A Saloon Fight.

On Saturday night two men entered Herriman's saloon on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and inaugurated a fight. Mr. Herriman interfered to establish order, when they turned on him and beat him, injuring him quite severely. Officer Jones came in quell the disturbance, when one of the men threw a beer glass at him, striking him in the face. The two men then fled, and the officer fired his pistol after them, but without the effect of "bringing them to," and they made their escape. It is probable that informations will be made against the men to-day.

Threw at his Wife and Struck a Law Suit.

Thomas Murray entered suit for damages, in the District Court, on Saturday, against William Woodward. The suit originated in this way. On the first of August last Murray was walking along a street in the Ninth ward Allegheny, and just as he passed Woodward's house, Mrs. Woodward ran towards him, (Murray,) and at the same moment he was struck a violent blow on the leg near the knee, by a cliniker which Woodward had hurled after his retreating wife. Murray was crippled for several weeks, and wants pay for his loss of time, and for the suffering he has endured. A capias was issued.

An Extraordinary Accident.

Of all the strange accidents that have resulted from "our national game,"—base ball—the most singular, we think, occurred on Saturday at East Liberty. A match game was being played on the Philo grounds, between the Vokes club and a picked nine. John Rohe, the pitcher of the Vokes, was pitching a "hot ball" with an underhand throw, and endeavored to give it a "twister." In the endeavor he broke his right arm short off, above the elbow. The fracture was a very bad one, the ends of the bone protruding through the skin. Dr. Perchment attended the patient and reduced the fracture. Mr. Rohe is a plasterer by trade, and resides at East Liberty.

Advertising.

Some people advertise regularly, like it, find their profit in it and continue it. Others have tried it and given it up as a failure. Some have never tried it, but are going to do so "some time or other," and others are firm in their intention never to advertise at all. Those who have given it up as a failure, should ask themselves if they have given it a fair trial with reference to the style of advertising, the ground covered and the period of time occupied—for some fishermen pull up their hooks and depart just as the fish are beginning to bite. Those who are going to advertise "some time or other," should go out of business altogether: they are too lazy for it. The fact of their intent in the matter shows they believe advertising a good thing for their business, yet they willfully neglect it. Of those who think they will never advertise, it is safe to say that they will be likely before long to change either their principles or their business.

Pittsburgh Mortality Report.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 59 deaths in the city for the week ending September 19th, 14 less than for the same week last year. Of these there were 2 colored persons. The social relations were, married 14, single 45. Nativity—Pittsburgh 41; other parts of the United States, 8; England 2; France 1, Germany 5, Ireland 3, Scotland 2. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 19; from one to two years, 15; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 3; total 59. The causes of death were: Abscess 2; accident —railroad 1; cerebral apoplexy 1; congestion of brain 1; cancer of stomach 1; cholera infantum 8; consumption 6; convulsions 5; diptheritis 2; debility 4; dentition 1; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 4; enteritis 2; scarlet fever 2; gastralgia 1; valvular disease of heart 2; congestion of lungs 1; meningitis 2; premature birth 2; pneumonitis 1; peritonitis 1; acute rheumatism 1; suicide 1; fabes mesenterica 3; unknown 1; rupture of uterus 1; ulceration of stomach 1; whooping cough 2; total 59.

Whittaker's Confession.

The confession of Tom Whittaker, in regard to the Sproul murder, appeared in print yesterday in a condensed form. Tom details how he was induced, by two other men, whose names he gives, to leave this city for the purpose of robbing the sprouts; that robbery was their intention, and nothing further; that when they reached Sproul's, he was sent in to see whether the old couple were alone; he made an excuse, pretending that he had lost his way, and the old man came out to direct him: then his two companions, who had blackened their faces, demanded the old man's money. The old man recognized them, and said, "I know you." Whittaker says they had been in that neighborhood before, and were known to Sproul; and that their actions were a miserable failure. The struggle then began. The parties went in the old man's house, and Whittaker struck him over the head with a pair of tongs, to keep him quiet. While the robbers were scrambling after money, the old man continued shouting, and finally one of the robbers borrowed Whittaker's pocket knife and cut the old man's throat. Miss Sproul, his sister, had been taken to another room by the robbers, and was promised immunity from harm if she only kept quiet. Whittaker, who was detailed to watch Sproul, while the other two searched the house, says he heard the death rattle grow weaker and weaker, and it finally ceased. The room was dark, but he knew the old man was dead. He says they got seventeen thousand dollars, which was equally shared between them. The other two men wanted to kill the woman, but Whittaker says he objected to the latter. Tom says she did all she could, on the trial, to take his life, and if he could have foreseen that, he would have said amen to the proposition to kill her. The men, who had gone out to Mc-Donald Station on the Saturday evening, came to Pittsburgh, crossing the ferry on the first boat. They divided their money in a tavern in this city.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Edwin Adams, the gentlemanly and scholarly favorite, will open an engagement at the Opera House to-night. We hazard nothing in predicting for him success and appreciation. The play chosen for his first appearance is "Hamlet," in which the renowned star will be supported by Mr. Gotthold as the *Ghost* and Mr. Elsler as *Polonius*. Nothing but a pleasurable performance can come of such a combination. We have yet to see the new dramatic company in Shakespeare's characters, but if they sustain the reputation they have already made here there will be little left to be desired. Secure reserved seats for Adams, or languish on the back rows.

Academy of Music.

Flaherty's Mirror of Ireland, with Bryan O'Lynn's comedy company to fill up the gaps and keep the interest from flagging, begins an engagement of a week's duration at the Academy of Music this evening. Of the excellence of the panorama, portraying the beauties of scenery in the Emerald Isle, all acknowledge Flaherty influence. Bryan O'Lynn, Esq., an accomplished comedian, vocalist and dancer, accompanies the company on their visit to this city, last season, and so popular did he become, that on the occasion of his benefit at the Call of Ould Ireland party, the company, Manager Hall would not accommodate all who sought admittance. Miss Kitty Moore and Miss Annie Kiely, accomplished singers and actresses, Mr. John McVicker, delineator of the eccentric Irishman, Mr. C. H. Hicks, lecturer, and the Bay State Boys, complete the roster of the company. Of the exhibition of the Mirror of Ireland, a neighboring city, an exchange says: "It was from beginning to end a good entertainment, and the audience retired highly satisfied." Seats can be secured during the day at the Academy box-office, where Treasurer McAndlis will be found on duty.

Masonic Hall.

As already announced, Frank MacEvoy's always popular Hibernicon, with the accompanying Irish comedy and specialty company, will give exhibitions at Masonic Hall every evening, and on Thursday and Saturday afternoons of this week. The talent of our people of all classes have witnessed the entertainments presented by Mr. MacEvoy in past seasons, testifying their appreciation of its merits by extensive patronage at every visit. This season the performance has been renewed and enlarged, while the comedy company is one of undoubted merit. Such artists as Robert Fyrne, the original impersonator of "Barney, the Guide;" Dan Nash, comedian, vocalist and specialist; Emile Aman, imperter of German and negro character; The O'Donohue, with his budget of Irish songs, dances and shillalah acts; Miss Nellie Kielly, soprano; Miss Mary McCrea, soprano; Miss Kate Byrnes, actress from the Dublin theater; Prof. Henry Moesin, musical director, and others of the organization, cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to all before whom they appear. What with new pictures, new comedies, new ballads, etc., the Hibernicon will be as interesting as ever.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those who have never seen Venus and Adonis will have a chance to do so now. They are velocipede artists, and appear this week at Trimble's Varieties. The other attractions, too, are varied and numerous. Misses Jule Keen, Sallie Adams, Ida Wallace and ever so many more charming young ladies, and a whole host of gallant young men are announced on the bills. And of course Harry Williams will have one of the blood-curdling sort of dramas to please the boys and give the programme the proper wind-up. Matinees as usual on Wednesday and Saturday.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

At Library Hall in October 16th and 17th, Theodore Thomas' orchestra, consisting of about fifty performers, including fourteen soloists, will give concerts. Miss Emma Cranch, a young American prima donna, who is described as possessing a voice of great purity and richness, as well as extraordinary compass and flexibility, will accompany the orchestra on its tour the present season.

Barnum's Hippodrome.

Workmen are now engaged in preparing Union Park, Allegheny City, for the coming of Barnum's Roman Hippodrome, the greatest undertaking of the eventful life of the prince of showmen. In New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore it has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people, all of whom are loud in their praises. The opening performances here will be given on the 28th inst.

ISABELLA FURNACE NO. 1.

Increased Production of Metal.

It would seem that there is hardly any limit to the improvement in this extraordinary furnace. Our last report, for the four weeks ending August 29, gave a total production of 2,311 tons, or 2,09 pounds, or an average of 578 tons per week. Against the above large yield, we have the following record of the product for the week ending September 19th:

	Tons.	Pounds.
Week ending August 29	579	1,570
" September 5	580	780
" September 12	622	1,599
" September 19	611	50
Total	2,452	1,779

Average per week, 613 tons and 450 pounds. The furnace is 18 feet bosh and 75 feet high.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Wrought Iron for Rising Mains.

The Contract Awarded to Jared M. Brush & Co.—The Mud Drum Trouble Excludes Snyder & Co.—Effort to Have Thirty-six Inch Mains Used—Communication from Hon. Thos. Mellon, Representing the Taxpayer's Union.

The Water Committee held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, for the purpose of deciding whether wrought or cast iron should be used in the manufacture of the rising mains for the new water works, and also to award the contract for the same.

Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell chairman presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The interest manifested in the proceedings was shown by the large attendance of spectators, including many manufacturers of the two cities.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

After stating the object of the meeting, the chairman presented a communication from Mechanical Engineer Lowry, in answer to a resolution passed at the previous meeting, instructing him to make calculations and report the various proposals for rising mains in dollars and cents, and to give an opinion as to the relative strength and durability of wrought and cast iron.

PITTSBURGH, September 19, 1874.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your instructions, I submit the following statement of the relative cost and weight of wrought-iron and cast-iron pipe, obtained from a comparison of the bids submitted on the 15th. Also, a statement of the relative strength of wrought-iron and cast-iron pipe:

CAST-IRON PIPE.

Aggregate cost of cast-iron pipe, including cost of laying in trenches 3,672 feet, $2,886; also, 68,660 pounds of lead for joints, at 8 cents per pound, $5,488, equals $8,386, which amount is added to each bid. For cast-iron pipes the factor of safety is 10, (in other words, it will require ten times the actual working pressure before bursting.

Lake Shore Foundry	2,047	16-100	$180,313 24
James Rees	2,047	16-100	155,220 00
William Smith	2,047	16-100	140,394 58
James Marshall & Co	2,047	16-100	135,140 90
A. W. Starr & Sons	2,047	16-100	118,850 06
R. D. Wood & Co	2,047	16-100	112,270 71

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

Aggregate cost of wrought iron pipes, including four branch-pipes at a cost of $2,355, laid in the trenches ready for working. The factor of safety for the wrought iron pipe is 6 (in other words it will resist six times the actual working pressure before bursting.)

	Weight, tons.	Cost.
James McNeill & Bro	715	$172,291 02
T. F. Rowland	715	167,254 02
D. W. C. Carroll & Co	715	149,498 04
Jared M. Brush & Co	715	130,070 67
Snyder & Co	715	125,067 00
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter	715	101,355 35

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH R. LOWRY,

Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.

The engineer was then asked to state positively his opinion as to preference between cast-iron and wrought-iron pipes.

Mr. Lowry said if the cast iron could be had, so that it was perfectly free from faults, he would prefer it, but he would rather risk the wrought iron, as he was certain there would be no danger with it in starting off. In this he was particularly interested.

Mr. Watson said he would prefer the cast iron.

NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. Hunter said he had a proposition to submit for the consideration of the committee which the proposals would not interfere with, as they had the right to reject any and all bids. His proposition was whether or not it would be better to use the 36-inch pipe now made and paid for by the city, and not needed. He said there are three miles and a quarter of such pipe of the different classes, A, B. and C, and it was for the committee to determine the question of its availability. Colonel Roberts, in his report, states that this pipe would do for rising mains—in fact, he preferred it—and if necessary the 36-inch could be laid. To bring the question before the committee for discussion, Mr. Hunter moved that all bids be rejected, and that the pipe be used.

Mr. Anderson said he had little experience on the committee and in regard to pipe, but it was a question in his mind that in the present ration should only now be raised. Why had it not been brought up before? From what he knew about this pipe and the necessity for the rising mains, the 36 inch as made would not do. The proposition, as he was informed, did not mean economy to the interest of the city, but looked to the interest of other parties.

Mr. Morrison also thought the movement a singular one. Fifty inch pipe had been adopted for the rising mains long ago, and after a thorough consideration of the subject.

THE CLAIM OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. Watson said that this question had been settled in the Water Commission long ago. They had come to the conclusion that nothing less than forty-six inches would accommodate the engines the Committee had adopted. The Lowry engines, said the speaker, were chosen after full examination, and with consultation and advice of the best engineering talent of the country. The Commission then fixed upon fifty inch as the size of the mains. Mr. Wm. Smith got the order for the pipe, with the other, and he had the right to claim it. In fact, Mr. Smith had already made part of it. Mr. Watson did not think the thirty-six inch pipe would stand the revolutions of the engines.

Mr. Milligan thought the discussion out of place.

THE TAXPAYER'S UNION HEARD.

At this point the Chairman presented the following communication, received late in the afternoon:

Thomas Mitchell, Esq., and Members of the Water Committee:

On behalf of a number of members of the Taxpayers' Union, I would respectfully request a postponement for a week of any contract for wrought iron mains for the water works we ask this favor in order that we may further consideration of the question of using the thirty-six inch pipe now on hand for this purpose.

With all due reference to our own engineers' opinions, it seems to us the opinions of Mr. Jos. Roberts, an engineer of national reputation, should have due regard, and we most earnestly hope your committee will duly consider his suggestions, and if they are not approved then we hope the committee will ask the opinion of other skilful engineers before proceeding further.

In regard to this wrought iron pipe, it seems to be an unnecessary waste of money to expend perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars for iron, when the city has already on hand over three miles of pipe well suited for the purpose, and which will be rendered useless for any other purpose by dispensing with the Brilliant Hill reservoir.

If our thirty-six inch pipe is not sufficient, why not use two? There are enough of them. But as one thirty-six-inch pipe will supply over 100 per cent. more water than the twenty-four-inch main of our present water works, and is supplied with but one engine sufficient, according to Mr. Roberts' opinion for the next fifteen or twenty years; and it is to be regretted that the outlet from Hiland avenue is but thirty inches.

Now we don't wish your committee to regard us as desirous of intruding our views upon you or interfering with your duties, and we want to make no captious objections, nor we arrogate, no authority in the matter, but merely as your fellow-citizens would petition you on the subject and would protest against closing any contract of the kind without further consideration.

As it is now so near the hour or your meeting, I cannot take time to obtain the signatures of those who have requested me to publish their names at your next meeting if you deem our suggestion of any consequence.

Respectfully yours, T. M. NELLON.

The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Anderson called attention to two allegations contained in the communication. One was that the 36-inch pipe was "well suited for the purpose of resisting the pressure," and that if not so used it would be "rendered useless for any other purpose. He desired to hear from the mechanical engineer on these points.

Mr. Lowry, in answer, explained "that the larger pipe would cause less friction, and save in power. If the 36-inch pipe was used and two lines rendered necessary, there would be a loss of one engine, which was needed. There would by this be increased expense for fuel—about 100 per cent. more strain upon the engines to overcome the increased friction. He (Lowry) thought that part of this 36-inch pipe would be needed to carry the water from Hiland avenue to the head of Smithfield street.

Mr. Mitchell said he was satisfied that it could be cheaper to put in 30-inch wrought-iron pipe—money would be saved to the city.

The question was then called on Mr. Hunter's motion to lay the 36-inch cast-iron pipe now made, and being put it was voted down.

WROUGHT IRON ADOPTED.

Mr. Milligan moved that it be proceed to consideration of the question whether the mains shall be wrought or cast iron,

Mr. Thompson moved that the committee adopt wrought iron.

Mr. Watson moved to amend that it be cast iron.

Mr. Brown moved to postpone action for one week. He was not prepared to vote on the question, and wanted time to consider.

The chairman called attention to the fact that the contract must be awarded by the 25th inst. under the call for proposals.

Mr. Hunter then moved to amend Mr. Brown's motion by postponing until the 25th.

The motion was put and lost, there being but three votes in its favor.

The question then occurred on the kind of iron to be used.

Mr. Anderson put Mr. Thompson's motion in writing, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee adopt wrought iron as best suited for the construction of the rising mains.

Mr. Lowry insisted upon an opinion from the mechanical engineer as to which would be best, wrought or cast iron.

Mr. Lowry—Well, gentlemen, that I will be pleased if you take wrought iron. It will be best at first.

Mr. Brown—Well, the works are to last for years, and we want to know which is best.

Mr. Lowry—Mr. Anderson, superintendent, could give you some light upon the subject. He has recently taken up some old pipe of both kinds, that has been under ground for twenty-five years and more. The cast-iron is in all cases away, while the wrought iron is scarcely affected at all. If Mr. Anderson's are fair samples, wrought iron is best.

Mr. Watson's amendment to Mr. Thompson's resolution—that cast iron be used—was put to a vote and lost by a rising vote.

Mr. Auil asked whether it would not be well to have the opinion of the City Attorney on the claim of Mr. Smith that he is entitled under his contract to the right of making these rising mains. Mr. Mitchell stated that he had consulted the City Attorney and that counsel had said he didn't think Mr. Smith had a foot to stand upon.

Mr. Hunter said that if wrought iron was adopted that question would be ended.

The question on Mr. Thompson's resolution was then put and it was adopted.

AWARDING THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Brown moved the contract for the wrought iron rising mains be awarding to the lowest bidder and asked who was the lowest.

Messrs. Anderson, Maxwell and Porter were announced as the lowest.

Mr. Cunningham asked of their bond was all right.

At this point a gentleman stepped forward and addressing the chair said he represented the firm named. Under the resolution of the committee passed on the 9th inst. in which is specified the right "to correct the specifications," he appointed the following day was the time for the proof of tensile strength that if not so used it would be "rendered useless for any other purpose. He desired to hear from the mechanical engineer on these points.

Mr. Lowry, in answer, explained "that the larger pipe would cause less friction, and save in power. If the 36-inch pipe was used and two lines rendered necessary, there would be a loss of one engine, which was needed. There would by this be increased expense for fuel—about 100 per cent. more strain upon the engines to overcome the increased friction. He (Lowry) thought that part of this 36-inch pipe would be needed to carry the water from Hiland avenue to the head of Smithfield street.

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